RUIN FOR RAILROADERS.

It Is as Plain As a Pike-staff-One-fourterath of All the Voters Are in the Railrold Business and the Arasons Interest

AND THIS IS WHY.

All Who Trade with Railroad Men. There are in the United States more than men in the railroad business. More than \$40,000 of these are classed under the rules of labor unions as laboring men; that is they are not engaged in the offices of the companies, but work out on the road. They are conductors, brakemen, switchmen, engineers, firemen, trackmen, baggage masters, mechanics and builders, machinists, and the like. The popular vete for President four years ago was a little more than 12,000,000, so that if all these men engaged in the railroad business voted they cast hearly one-fourteenth of the total vote of the nation, and if they vote this year the proporcion will be about the same.

The statute of so large a body of men in an election like the present is of course of the greatest luterest to the whole people. The interests of these men are so identified with the interests of the whole nation that the probable effect that any outcome of an election would have on these interests is of great public im-The men who know best what would e the effect of the election of William J. Bryan on the wages and the interests of the railroad men are the practical working railroad officials the men who have the management of the reals, who, though they hold executive places and are in control of the men who work on the rouds, are really rathroad workmen and work for trakemen and switchmen and track laborers do. the only difference being that their wages are dignified by the term salaries.

The sun hunted out one of these workmen resterday in the person of Mr. J. G. McCullough, who is the President of the Chicago and Eric Enilroad. The question was put to him: "What would be the effect of the election of William J. Bryan and the adoption of free silver coinage on the railroad wage-earners of the United States ?"

'it would be disastrous," said Mr. McCullough. "Every railroad company whose fixed charges-that is the principal and interest of its bonded indebtedness—are payable in gold, as is the case with almost every railroad, if not every railroad in the United States, would be compelled to purchase gold in the open market in order to meet these fixed charges. Of course the rates of fare and freight would still continue to be collectable only in the currency of the country, which would be silver if Bryan

"Why would the rates of fare and freight necessarily be collectable in silver ?" asked the reporter.

"Because," said Mr. McCullough, "no Legislature or Congress would authorize a railroad company to collect its charges in gold when sitver was the legal tender. Why, it is proposed in the Chicago platform to forbid by law the making of any contracts payable in gold."

"Couldn't the companies increase their rates of fare and their freight rates to make up the difference ?"

"As to increasing the rates, the tendency of all legislation has been to compel the companies to reduce their rates, and there is no question that neither Congress nor any State Legislature would authorize an increase in rates. Such a thing was never known in this or any other country—that after the rates had once been reduced they were raised again by legislative authority."

"Would it be necessary to have legislative authority to raise the rates ?" asked the reporter. The rates of passenger fare are fixed by law in almost every State," was the reply. "That is a rate of two, three, or four cents a mile, as the case may be, beyond which the railroad companice cannot charge. This is the maximum rate of fare. The only other provision is in the matter of freight rates, which the Inter-State Commerce law says shall be proportionately the same on short and long hauls, and which must be 'impartial and reasonable' at all times. Well, now, I have said that the fixed charges are all payable in gold and that the receipts are all in silver; therefore it is silver only that the mpanies will have with which to purchase the gold to meet their obligations that must be paid in gold. In other words, it will take \$2 of re ceipts then to pay \$1 of gold debt, for to buy \$1 of gold it will take \$2 in silver, and silver will be all that the company will have.

"Then the employees of the railroad companies, that is, all of them from the higher officers down, would be unprotected by gold contracts. Their wages are so much and are payable in the currency of the country. The railroads, being compelled to accept silver from their passengers and their freight customers. will have to pay silver where they are not com pelled by contract to do otherwise. Every man, then, who draws his pay from a railroad company would receive a 53-cent dollar where he now gets a 100-cent dollar. He would have a dollar which he had earned with 100 cents' worth of labor, but which has only 53 cents purchasing power, with which to purchase the commodities that he needs for himself and his family, his food, his clothing, and hats and shoes, and for the comforts of his home and the education of his children.

'As for the railroads doubling the rate o wages under free silver, any one has but to read the reports of every railroad in the United States, and he will see that one of two things must happen, even if the wages remain at the present figure: the ratiroads which now pay dividends must pass their dividends or go into the hands of receivers, and, furthermore, the probability would be, if Bryan were elected, that not only would the roads not earn sufficient to declare dividends or to keep out of the hands of receivers, but that also the wages of the employees would have to be reduced. That is, not only would the wages be paid in ellver, but the men would get fewer 53-cent silver dollars than they now get 100-cent dollars?

"You see," said another railroad official on this point, "it is as plain as the day. Now to il-Instrate: Here is a road, we'll say, that has gross earnings of \$5,000,000 a year and fixed charges, not including operating expenses, of 000,000 a year. The operating expenses are \$2,750,000 a year. That is, the total expenses are \$4,750,000 a year and the income is \$5,000,-000, leaving a profit of \$250,000 a year. Now, the fixed charges being payable in gold and the receipts being eliver, the company has to pay silver to get the \$2,000,000 in gold to pay them, so that the fact is that the fixed charges are \$4,000,000 a year in place of Now see where we are: Fixed charges, \$1,000,000; operating expenses, \$2.oral, \$0.750,000, Gross income, \$5,-Where will the \$1,750,000 from . The fixed charges cannot be cut. The cut must come in the operating expenses, and the chief item of the operating expenses is the wages of the employees.

New, further, ratiroads have to have new rails and her equipment. They have to buy these things. The law says that silver is legal der and they can purchase these things with aliver, the same maker that they are compelled to receive. But the price of steel rails and of rational equipment is not fixed by law as is the price of passenger fare, so the makers of the falls and the equipment double the price of these commodities under the silver standard, just as the grocer doubles the price of the groceries he sells and the clothing mandoubles the price of his clothing; and so, while the railroad has the brivilege of paying in silver, it takes just twice t if the grocer and the clothing man and the campaign. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1896.—COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

STATE CHAIRMEN SUMMONED TO CHICAGO FOR CONSULTATION.

Instructions to He Given for a Final Charge All Along the Line-Not the Slightest Let Up to Be Made-How Popoeratic Secrets Become Known

map out the final chapters for the closing hours of the great national campaign. With Bryan whistling through Michigan, Altgeld thrashing around Illinois and nearly distracted over the heavily increased registration in the Republican bailiwicks, Debe shricking nightly in this city, and Chairman Jones's head still in the clouds, the Republican national campaigners are putting in some heavy and effective licks. Every Republican State Chairman in the Middle, Western, and Northwestern States was summoned to-day to come to Chicago. They are not all to come at once. Each has been informed of the time when he is to report at national headquarters for final instructions. Each is expected to bring with him the bed-rock situation in his State.

The Executive Committee, with Chairman Hanna at the head, is then to go over the ground of each State in its minutest details. If a State is good for 25,000 and 50,000 plurality for Mc-Kinley, the final hours of the campaign must be given over entirely to efforts to increase it to 26,000 or 51,000 plurality, as the case may be. If a State is good for 100,000 plurality the State Chairmen and their lieutenants must

Hanna, in his way of doing things, is a good deat like a famous old State leader of years gone by, who once upon a time was asked how it was that he controlled the State Conventions

"Young man," said he in reply, "I do it this way. If I have 152 majority the night before the Convention meets, and a doubtful delegate is to arrive at sunrise, I wait up all night for that fellow. I get the first show at him. I corral him if I can. He makes 153 majority. don't you see? That's the way to fight your adversaries. Get all that there is in sight. Get

Payne, and all the others keep moving. They vant all that there is in sight, and will get more if they can. The State Chairmen for Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, and Kentucky are expected to have particularly extended sessions with the National Executive Committee. Every detail in every Congress district is to be gone over, and every vote in or out of sight at the moment is to be secured just as though the fate of the nation depended upon the last ballot dropped into the boxes in all these States on election day. All this is necessary, as it is very well known that the vestpacket vote this year will hardly be contained in a handbag.

ers are aware of the facts, and one of them ad cratic camp. The others are insignificant duffers, some of whom offered to sell out and did

not find a market. evening that he would not go home to Arkansas

for election day. "My vote," he added, "is not needed down there, I reckon, and I'll stay here in Chicago

It does not matter very much whether Tammany invited Altgeld to New York or not. It does not matter much what John C. Sheehan says about this or any other the campaign. Tammany's feature name is already so befouled that Democrats who were Democrats when Tammany was bolting regularly nominated candidates for Governor and throwing the Empire State to the Republicans, have only one more black mark to score up against Tammany. But as a matter of fact Chairman Jones and John C. Sheehan have had an understanding as to Altgeld's visit to New York city. The negotiations were carried on by a representative of a New York free

Altgeld is fast losing his temper. In his pub lic speeches, and even in the State platforms which he has forced down the throats of the delegates to his conventions, he has departed far from the rules of political ethics and political warfare. His adversaries have been spoken of by him as "reptiles," and "liars," and "leaches," hounds," and "bloodsuckers," and last night at Grayville, when a crowd of women and girls followed him for several blocks continually crying "Anarchist," he flew up in the air and denounced them severely. He said none but ill-bred people would insult public speakers, and advised them to seek the company of those decent citizens.

him and that he is the very incarnation of selfishness. Not Aaron Burr, himself, they say, was more so, though he showed it in a different way. Altgeld has never been otherwise than ravenously self-seeking. Six years ago he would have been glad to defeat Gen. Palmer for the Senate and substitute himself. If he were eligible be would be clutching like a madman at the Presidency, and he would remorselessly trample down anybody, friend or foe, to gain his ends. This is the man who is to speak in New York's historic Cooper Union.

Illinois will go on. Under a banner bearing the device, "The Governor's Flying Squadron," five star Republicans, who have occupied the office of Chief Executive in Illinois, one who fully expects to achieve that honor, and others of prominence will start on Oct. 22 on a three days' tour of the State. They are going out in a special train to spread the gospel of sound money and protection. In the party will be Richard Oglesby, John L. Beveridge, Shelby M. Culion, John M. Hamilton, and Joseph W. Fifer, all ex-troyernors, and John R. Tanner, the Republican candidate for Governor. The ex-Governors are men whose records are interwoven in the history of Illinois, and a compliment has been paid to ex-United States Senator Charles B. Farwell for the same reason by inactive participant in the proposed demonstra-

The train will consist of two baggage cars, two sleepers, an observation car, and a long flat car, which will serve the dual purpose of a on which will awase the echoes through there will be a neroic-sized picture of Lincoln, and on each side of the second baggage car there

In hot political campaigns all sorts of yarns are circulated. The unscrupulous ones think them part of the game. Candidate Bryan was

THE INDIANA ROLLED 36°.

his friends have said some pretty rough things about Chairman Hanna. The main feature of Bryan's v.sit to Iron Mountain was the order from Mark Hanna to close his mine for three TURRETS BROKE FROM THEIR LOCK. ING, AND BIG GUNS ROLLED, TOO. hours in order that the 500 men might hear

> The Battle Ship's Struggle in Tuesday Night's Storm-Nothing Known on the Men-of-war as to the Squadron's Next Destination-Ramsay to Succeed Bunce,

> If the coming of the White Squadron into New York waters at this particular time for the purpose of taking on coal is due in any way to the ordering of the Bancroft to Constantinople, no one in service with the squadron. whose opinion is entitled to consideration. knows it. At the same time there is not an officer or seaman on any of the rix ships that are lying at anchor off the Staten Island shore who does not wish that the squadron were going to Turkish waters, provided the going meant that the decks of the ships would be cleared for action, and that Yankee gunners would get a chance to practice marksmanship on the Yildiz palace and a few other ornamental things in the Ottoman capital.

> THE Sun's Washington despatches regarding the mission of the Bancroft were almost the sole topic of conversation among the officers and men of the squadron yesterday. The con sensus of opinion among the officers was that, when the next important news of the Bancroft reaches the United States, it will be to the effect that she has dropped anchor off Constantinople. They believe this, because they believe that American interests require a guardship in the harbor of Constantinople. "However," said Lieut, Osterhaus, Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Bunce and the Admiral's representative, in an interview with a Sun reporter yesterday, "there is no likelihood, from the present outlook, that the White Squadron will have part or lot in making American history in Turkish waters. There is absolutely no connection, as far as we know, between our coming here to coal at this time and the Bancroft incident. Our coming here is simply a part of the squadron's regular programme Indeed, it was known many weeks ago that we were to come here to coal

pose of defeating the Popocratic Congress nom-inees. The four Democratic nominees particularly aimed at are W. C. Adamson, in the ourth district; L. F. Livingston, in the Fifth; in the Ninth. Livingston, Maddox and Tate A great deal of money is being spent in Georgia in the registration of colored voters, for whom back taxes must be paid, and this is especially true in the districts mentioned. The proposed fusion is brought about as the result of recent conferences between the Populist National Committeeman, Mr. Reed of Brunswick, and Chairman Buck of the Republican State Committee, and, although Col. Buck partly denies it, the general idea is that his let-

is simply a part of the squadron's regular programme Indeed, it was known many weeks ago that we were to come here to coal about Oct. 15. We shall discharge our cinders and ashes, take on coal, and be ready to sail a week from to-day. Where we shall go I don't know, and I don't believe anybody knows. I don't think it has yet been decided. If I were to guess our destination, I would guess that we were to return to Hampton Roads. If we are destined to cross the ocean, I venture to say that no one knows it but the President.

From an absolutely trustworthy source it was learned that Admiral Hunce has received no intimation where he shall take his fleet when the ships have fluished coaling. It would be possible for the entire fleet to coal in forty-eight hours, but the work will not be hurried. One reason for not hastening the work of coaling is that the battle ship Indiana must go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs before she can coal and eall away.

Soon after the squadron left Hampton Roads on Tuesday morning there were signs of rough weather ahead. The wind rapidly increased in force and the sea ran higher and hisher as the squadron proceeded. The Montgomery made the best weather of it. The Indiana made the worst, rolling thirty-six degrees. When about forty miles east of Cape Henry, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, the Ardois signals flashed out over the waves from the Indiana. When the signals were read aboard the New York, Admiral Bunce's flaship, there was keen excitement. They said that the forward turrets of the Indiana had swung loose from their locking devices, and were beyond control. That meant that the forward turrets each containing two 8-inch guns, and the two turrets, each containing two 8-inch guns had broken loose from their locking devices and were revolving in a semicircle as the ship rolled. Of course, as the great guns rolled from one side of the ship to the other with the motion of the vessel, they made it all the more difficult for the Indiana to right herself, often going do

the indiana came into port.

This morning the Indiana will be taken over to the Navy Yard, and her three turrers will be fitted with new locking devices. The locking devices were not completed when the Indiana was first sent to sea. Had they been, the trouble of Tuesday night would have been avoided.

In view of this visit of the White Squadron, avoided.

In view of this visit of the White Squadron, the rumors of a change soon to be made in the squadron's commander have been revived. It has been known for a long timet hat Admiral Ri msay, how in charge of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, desires a term of sea duty before he retires next March. In order that his wish may be gratified, it has been understood that the command of the North Atlantic station would be given to him. It was learned yesterday that this practically has been decided upon. Just when the change will take place has not been determined. The programme now is to transfer Admiral Burec to the command of the Navy tard, and to send to sea Commodore Scard, whose three years at the yard have hearily expired. Neither Admiral Burce nor Commodore Scard would confirm or deny that such assignments were to be made.

THE BANCROFI REACHES SMYRNA It Is Thought at the Navy Department That She Exhausted Her Coal Supply.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. - The despatch vessel Bancroft reached Smyrna this morning, according to a cablegram received at the Navy Department from Admiral Selfridge. It is said at the Navy Department that the little vessel must have exhausted her coal supply in the 1,800mile voyage, the length of the Mediterranean mile voyage, the length of the Mediterranean, and she will undoubtedly remain at Smyrna for several days, at least, to refill her bunkers.

It will then depend entirely upon circumstances whether she will proceed to her intended destination at Constantinopie. While quiet reigns at the Turkish capital Minister Terrell will probably not ask for the firman permitting her to pass the Dardagables.

With the Bancroft's arrival Admiral Selfridge now has his entire command directly under his eye, and according to his instructions to will trairrange their crews to bring together all the men whose terms of enlistment are about expiring on the Marblehead in order that she may leave with them for New York. This portion of the programme can only be altered by contingencies arising which might make it advisable to keep the entire fleet together for some further

keep the entire fleet together for some further

MRS. LENZ CLAIMS \$40,000 Mr. Terrell Presents the Claim to Turkey-

Sequel of the Lenz Murder, CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15 .- United States Minister Terrell has lodged with the Turkish Government a claim for \$40,000 indemnity on behalf of Mrs. Lenz, mother of Frank Lenz, the Pittsburgh bicyclist, who was murdered by Kurds while travelling through Asiatic Turkey

\$51,527 PERSONAL DAMAGES.

George M. Grant Gets a Big Verdict Against N. Y., S. and W. Ballroad Company. ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 15.-In the Union county branch of the New Jersey Supreme Court, George M. Grant of Jersey City to-day re ceived a verdict of \$51,527.05 damages against the New York, Susquehanna and Western Rail

the New York, Susquebanna and Western Raliroad Company. The verdict was awarded in a
ault to recover \$100,000 for personal damages
austained on Jan. 31, 1895. The verdict is the
largest ever given in New Jersey for personal
damages, and the railroad attorneys intend to
appeal the case.

Grant owned a lumber yard beside the tracks
of the Susquebanna Raliroad in Jersey Chy.
On the day he was injured Grant and his too
started from the lumber yard to walk across
the railroad tracks in order to go home. They
were run down by a passing locomotive. The
son was killed outright, but Grant escaped
with his life. He wasterribly injured, however,
and for weeks he lay between life and death.
The surgeons were obliged to amputate one of
his arms, and he never has recovered fully from
the other injuries. It took the jury only a few
hours to reach the verdict.

Hurrah for Bryan and McKinley !

WHEAT GOING HIGHER.

Another Exciting Day Among Whent Brokers in San Francisco, SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.-This has been

another exciting day among wheat brokers, and wheat took another big upward jump, Decem ber advancing 316 cents per cental and May wheat going up 416 cents above yesterday's best prices. Experts who have watched the market carefully say that to-day's bulge was due to many private despatches from Chicago, saying that an English syndicate was buying all wheat offered there. This, it is assumed, is being done under orders from London, where the only trustworthy information about the probable wheat demand of India is held.

If this demand should be larger than expected it will clean up all the available supply here and will justify even higher figures than those quoted to-day.

More conservative brokers declare that the present prices cannot be increased materially without danger of a bad break in the market. Meanwhile the result of this great advance in wheat has been to stimulate business, for many men who were in doubt about leasing wheat lands have closed contracts, and banks which held mortgages on farms are more confident over receiving their interest. The advance, it is estimated, has added \$5 an acre to the value of all wheat lands in California.

WAR ON HIGHBINDERS.

The Demolition of Their Headquarters in San Francisco Has Begun.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15 .- After many attempts to do so it looks as though the Chinese Highbinders of San Francisco would at last be driven out for good. The Chinese Minister at Washington has taken a hand in the matter, and, acting under telegraphic instructions from him, the local Chinese Consul-General has be-gun the work of demolishing the headquarters of the leading Highbinder Associations. Strong parties of white men, under Ferdinand Cullunden, a detective, have destroyed the See Yup rooms and the headquarters of several minor societies that have been prominent in the recent feuds in Chinatown.

Three months ago the feuds between rival Highbinders in Chinatown reached a climax in several murders, and the police demanded a truce. This was agreed to, but a boycott was established by the two factions, which has seriously hurt trade. Out of this last week came several murders, and the respectable element in the See Yup company called on the Consul-General and begged him to appeal to Minister Yang. He did so, and an order came yesterday to break up all the Highbinder meeting places and to drive out those criminals who live on blackmail:

Naturally there is great excitement in Chinatown, as it is estimated that the Highbinders number at least 400, and they all go well armed. Cullunden's men to-day, after they had smashed up several rooms, were mobbed by several hundred Chinese, and only escaped by jumping on the street cars. The Highbinders declare that the crusade is prompted by blackmail, and they propose to resist to-morrow any further destruction of their property. The police have taken no hand in the fight yet, but they will probably have to prevent bloodshed when the armed hatchetmen to-morrow defend their premises.

REBUKED AT A WEDDING.

Rector Buckley Stops a Stampede from WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 15 .- A sensation was caused at the conclusion of a fashionable

wedding at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church early this evening by the caustic remarks which the Rev. Frederick D. Buckley, the rector, applied to the spectators. The church was crowded and as the bridal

couple passed out to enter their carriage the people arose in a body and started out in order to catch a glimpse of the bride and bridegroom Advancing to the altar railing Rector Buckley, in severe tones, commanded the audience to re main seated until the bridal couple had departed.

"This is not a public exhibition," the rector continued. "It is a divine ceremony. Hereto-fore it has been the custom at wedding ceremonies at this church for the people to crowd around the bridal pair, so that it has been al- him since Dec. 24, 1894, when, he alleges, Coles most impossible for them to reach their carringes, but it shall not occur again during this rectorship."

At the conclusion of his remarks the people sank back into their seats in astonishment,

AFTER GUNDA'S \$12,000,000

Three Relatives in New York Claim to Be the Next of Kin. John Gunda, an ex-priest in Hungary, died

everal weeks ago, leaving an estate valued at \$12,000,000. One-third of this amount he left to charity, the rest, consisting of money and real estate in Hungary and India, was left to is nearest of kin, Mrs. Gunda being dead and here being no children. there being no children.
Mary Gunda, Anne Gunda, and Stephen
Gunda, who live in this city, claim to be second
cousins to the millionaire Hungarian, and say
that they are his nearest blood relatives. They
have retained Carlin & Nekarda of 309 Broadway to press their claim, and action will be be-gin at once. There are two other Gundas in London, third or fourth cousins, who mean to light for a share of the estate.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN GEORGIA. He Professed Regret for His Crime but

that Didn't Save Bim. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15.-Henry Milner, o segro, was lynched near Griffin this morning. Yesterday he committed an assault on Mis-Blanche Gray, who was returning to her home from a visit to a relative in Henry county. Milner was captured late at night, and was taken before Miss Gray. She identified him and he then confessed the crime and said that he re-On leaving Miss Gray's home, Milner broke On leaving Miss of the hack and recapured away, but was shot in the back and recapured. He was taken to Griffin, and a physician began to dress the wound, when a crowd of fifty men rode up and selzed the negro, carried him half a mile out of town and hanged him up to a tree. Milner was recently released from the county chairs, cang

A CATTLE SHIP'S ROUGH TIME. 180 Head of Stock Washed Overboard or Killed and Many Others Injured,

HALIFAX, Oct. 15 .- The British steamer Lord mere captain reports inving encountered an un-insually beave gale. lasting three days with little abatement. The violence of the storm worked havon with the cattle pens. They were washed away as though they were shavings and many of the cattle were swept into the sea or dashed to the deck and killed. About 130 head in all were washed overboard or killed. Many others were injured. The steamer's rails were bent or broken, but she suitained no sewere bent or broken, but she sustained no se rious damage.

Killed His Wife and Committed Sulcide. BANGOR, Me., Oct. 15. Shortly after noon toand affect of the schooler Ira Lafferier. He left his vessel in Boston and came home to try and persuade his wife to drop her case against him for divorce on the ground of intemperance, which was to have been tried during the present sitting of the court. They were in the parlor discussing the matter when two shoits were leard by their two children in the room adjoining.

Yelled for Mckinley and Was Killed. CANNELLTON, Ind., Oct. 15 .- Ed Bassinger shot and killed Emery Miles and wounded Joel Dixon at Adiville yesterday. Democratic and Republican meetings were being held close to-gether, and Baseinger was yelling for Bryan while Miles and Dixon were shouting for Mc-Kinley. This led to a row and the shooting fol-lowed. Baseinger is in jail and a mob threatens him. TYNAN IS FREE AT LAST.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HE DRIVES TO A CAFE CRYING "LONG LIVE FRANCE!"

Well Treated in Prison, and Had Cigare and Other Luxuries - He Indignantly Discinius Connection with any Dynne mite Plot and Will Return Home Soon.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Oct. 15.-Patrick J. Tynan, the alleged dynamiter, whose extradition to England was refused by the French Governneat, was released from prison this evening. Mr. Typan will go to Paris in company with

two American friends. He says he is satisfied with his treatment while in prison. He was permitted to have cigars and other luxuries. Typen refuses to discuss his relations with his alleged fellow conspirators, Bell, now under arrest in London, and Kearney and Haines, who were arrested and subsequently released in Rotterdam.

All he will say regarding them is that they had a mission to accomplish, and this they have done. After visiting Paris Tynan will go to Cherbourg, whence it is expected he will sail for New York on the steamer Saale.

LONDON, Oct. 15. The Daily News will publish to-morrow a despatch from Boulogne-sur-Mer, contrasting the treatment of Tynan with that of a British subject who had fallen into the hands of the French police.

The Englishman was conducted handouffed to the Folkestone boat yesterday by officers and expelled from the country on suspicion that he was an Anarchist. He had been confined in prison for ninety-six days, but the authorities were unable to prove anything against him.

A despatch from Boulogne to the Central News says that the delay in setting Tynan at liberty was due to the indiscretion of the Washington Government in publishing a communication from Ambassador Eustis saving that Tynan's release was certain before M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, had answered Great Britain's demand for his extradi-

The Daily Mail will publish to-morrow a despatch from Boulogne-sur-Mer, giving an interview had with Typan. He indignantly disclaimed connection with any dynamite plot. He proposed to return to America, where he would resume his ordinary vocations.

Although he expected to be released, his liberation greatly elated him. While driving to a café he repeatedly cried "Long live France," to which the bystanders replied by repeating the

which the bystanders replied by repeating the cry.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Soir publishes an interview with M. Lagasse, Tynan's coursel, in which he details the reasons why the French Government refused to grant the extradition or his client. These were that the Government was not satisfied that Tynan was the No. 1 of the Irish Invincibles, and even if sufficient evidence could be produced to show that he was, there was no proof to show that he shared in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phrenix Park, Dublin, Furthermore, the case was covered by prescription. prescription.
M. Lagasse says that the only serious obstacle
M. Lagasse says that the only serious obstacle
was Great Britain's ex-

M. Lagasse says that the only serious obstacle to Tynan's release was Great Britain's extraordinary obstinacy in seeking to obtain his extradition. She showed the same determination in this matter as was shown by her when she refused to extradite those persons whom France had vainly claimed for years. The Queen's Procureur came-expressly to Paris and did his utmost to secure the surrender of the prisoner, but the Government was firm and declined to deliver him to the British authorities.

Tynan, moreover, M. Lagasse declared had another advocate weightier than himself, namely, Mr. Eustis, the American Ambassador, who threatened to claim Tynan as a citizen of the United States.

ADOLPHUS COHEN CAUGHT. The Swindling Italian Banker Arrested in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15 .- Adolphus Cohen, alias oles, who was a banker at 211 Canal street, New York city, and who, it is alleged, embezzled thousands of dollars of the bank's funds, was arrested this afternoon by Detective Donaghy in the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The detective was assisted in the arrest by Alfred De Mayo of this city, an Italian interpreter; Leonardi Morrelli, the late partner of Coles, and John Diu, an Italian citizen. Morreili was in a local cigar store when he was surprised at seeing Coles enter. He had not seen got away with money which belonged to 155 Italian banking houses in New York and Pennsylvania,

When Coles left the cigar store Morrelli forlowed him to the railroad station. De Mayo got Detective Donaghy, who arrested Coles. Cole was arraigned before Magistrate South and committed to await the arrival of requisition papers from New York. He said the Jonly thing that he will have to defend is that he failed for \$18,000. He denies that he embezzled

Detective Sergeant Krauch of the Central Office will be sent to Philadelphia to-day to bring Cohen to this city on a warrant sworn out, by Pedro Falladius of 85 Baxter street, who had lost \$2,500 through Cohen's dishonesty. Cohen was at one time employed by Ladenburg, Thaimann & Co., 40 Wall street. Early in 1894 he became a partner in the banking house of Paladin & Co., 211 Canal street. He had been with this firm only a short time when Mr. Paladini retired, and the firm became Adolphus Cohen & Co. Then Cohen began his systematic robberies.

In the latter part of December, 1804, Cohen disappeared, taking all the bank's funds, said to have been about \$150,000. Several of the bankers who had been taken in by Conen managed to get their movey by seizing some property which he owned in Rome, Italy, but the majority of them lost every cent. bring Cohen to this city on a warrant sworn out

DR. SEWARD WEBB, LEGISLATOR. Sworn in as a Member of Vermont's Legis. inture- Interest in His Duties,

MONTPELLER, Vt., Oct. 15. Dr. W. Seward Webb, member-elect to the Vermont Legislature from the town of Shelburne, took his seat in the House of Representatives to day. Though the town of Sheiburne boasts of only a small population, its political aspirations are of a olossal nature, and when the time for election of town representative was at hand the fathers of this Green Mountain hamlet began to cast about for something new in the representative line. The town is somewhat famous as the summer home of W. Seward Webb, whose country seat, "Shelburne Farms," is situated there. He has greatly assisted the town, and its citizens understand that. Accordingly, when a unanimous vote was extended the Doctor asking him to represent the town, he

cordially accepted this opportunity to enter the political arena as a compliment to his adopted home.

Consequently as the official gavel of the House of Representatives amounced the call to order of this, the seventh day of its session, Dr. Webb made his first how to Vermont's 244 Representatives. After the customary opening exercises, the Speaker of the House appointed a committee to conduct the factor to the bar of the House, where he subscribed to the oath of office. Dr. Webb travels in his private car, a special track for which has been out flown at the capttrack for which has been and down at the capital. Although he has had the experience of only one day in actual lawmaking in Vermont, the Doctor seems to be desirous of becoming familiar with legislative routine. He spent a part of the day in visiting the various departments and in meeting the officials. He has been appointed a member of the Committee on Railroads. roads.

cordially accepted this opportunity to enter the

ROBBED A DRUMMER.

Two Men Drugged Him on a Train and Took His \$7,000 Worth of Jewelry.

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 15,-Leopold Adler, a raveller for a firm of Philadelphia jewelry manufacturers, arrived in Fortland last night from the East minus his sample case, containing \$7,000 worth of jewelry. On the train he formed the acquaintance of two well-appearing young men, who treated him to drugged wine. After Adier had failed asleed the sharpers secured his sample case and left the train at Livingston, Mont. The Sheriff at Livingston save the robbers are two notorious bunco steerers who are now within reach of the authorities.

Erne, seven days out from Baltimore for London, with 403 head of cattle on board, put in here to-day, storm-battered and short of coal. Her Captain reports having encountered an un

day at their home on Hampden street, Capt. William Clark shot and killed his wife Lillian and killed himself. Clark was master of the

VOL. LXIV.-NO. 46. maker of steel rails and railroad equipment can double the price of their commodities, then the laborer can double the price of the commodity

he has to sell. That is his labor. But he can't THAT'S WHAT FREE SILVER MEANS do it because the railroads can't pay it. Don't you see how plain it is? The railroads sell transportation. The law fixes the price that they can charge. They can only get so much money. If they can get only so much, they can

spend only so much." There is one way in which the railroad companies can save when it is absolutely necessary which neither of these railroad men mentioned. They can cut down the number of men they employ. The report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for 1895 shows that in 1893, before the panic and the hard times, the number of men employed on railroads was nearly 875,-000. After the panic the total number of employees was 779,000. Nearly 100,000 men were laid off or discharged. Where four men were used to operate a train the roads got along with three. Where fifty men were employed in a machine shop the roads got along with thirtyfive, and so on all the way down the line. Where five or six new ralls had been laid, only one was laid. Then, in addition to getting their wages in 53-cent dollars instead of 100-cent dollars, the 900,000 men employed on the railroads in America are in danger of getting fewer 53-cent

NOTEL RAILROAD DEMONSTRATION. Indianapolis Turns Out to See a Great

jobs altogether.

dollars than they get now of 100-cent dollars,

and many of them are in danger of losing their

Sound-money Parade. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15 .- M. E. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four" railroad, a former Democrat, addressed a packed audience in Tomliuson Hall to-night in behalf of McKinley. The speech was made the occasion of a monster demonstration of railroad men, who came in on special trains from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and

Kentucky. Chicago was represented by thirtytwo clubs. The parade was witnessed by 75,000 people packed along the line of march. There were bands and transparencies galore. The post of honor was given to a locomotive of usual size which was propelled by trolley power along the street car tracks. It had enough steam, however, to whistle, and the stack emitted smoke. Its name was "Sound Money," and an engineer and fireman peered out of the windows upon the

multitude. Its headlight was electric and it had an electric keystone in front. Following an old-fashioned street car drawn by mules and labelled "Before crime of '73" was a handsome electric train filled with shouting people and bearing

in electric letters "After crime of '73." The wind-up of the parade was a caboose surnounted by an electric search light. The parade surpassed anything ever seen here in novelty and enthusiasm.

THE VATICAN FAVORS M'KINLEY.

It Fenra, However, That Archbishop Ire-LONDON, Oct. 15 .- The Daily News will publish to-morrow a despatch from Rome saying that the Vatican, although favoring the candidacy of Mr. McKinley for the Presidency of the United States, does not approve of the recent letter of Archbishop Ireland supporting Mr. McKinley, because it mixes religion and politics, which, the Vatican thinks, should best be

kept separate in the United States It is feared that the letter will displease Eastern and Southern Irish Catholics who support Mr. Bryan. The despatch adds that instructions will, perhaps, be sent to Mgr. Martinelit, the Papal Delegate, concerning the atti tude of the Catholic clergy in the Presidential

AN UNPOPULAR TRANSACTION.

Gambling on the Treasury's Gold Not in Favor in Wall Street. The first large withdrawal of gold from the Sub-Treasury in this city since exports of the metal ceased in the summer and were succeeded by imports, which are still in progress, was made yesterday by Watson & Brown, one of the larger houses doing business on the Stock Exchange. The amount withdrawn by them was \$600,000, and as they apparently did not wish the public to believe that they had withdrawn the gold of their own volition or for their own account, they stated that they had made the withdrawal for a customer and had deposited it

withdraws: for a customer and had deposited it for his account in the Chase National Bank. Their explanation as to the destination of the gold withdrawn by them was hardly necessary, as the Wall street news agencies, which are ever slert to the transfers of Imoney into and out of the Sub-Treasury, had traced the gold to the Chase National Bank, and announced the fact before the brokers making the withdrawal made their statement. the Chase National Bank, and announced the fact before the brokers making the withdrawal made their statement.

The transfer of gold directly from the SubTreasury to the Chase National Bank promptly attracted attention and provoked comment. It also elicited a statement from President H. W. Cannon of the Chase Bank, who said he was constrained to make public the details of the transaction that the bank might not be placed in a false position. President Cannon said that a customer of the bank informed it on Wednesday that he held a maturing call of F. S. Smithers & Co., who are extensive brokers in foreign exchange, for \$600,000 gold; that he had notified the seliers of the privilege to deliver the gold to the Chase National Bank for his account, and he wished the bank to receive it and pay for it. F. S. Smithers & Co., don'the the holder of their privilege that the gold would be delivered by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and that firm signified its acceptance of Smithers & Co.'s instructions by communicating with the Chase National Bank Wednesday afternoon, to the effect that they would deliver to it the gold called for by the privilege held by the customer of the bank.

The gold was delivered about noon by a representative of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and a check to their order was given by the bank in payment for it. A shortage in the weight of the columns as subsequently made good by the firm delivering it. Whether the privilege was sold by F. S. Smithers & Co. for their own account or for the account of one of their customers, the fact remains that some one received 1½ per cent or more for the privilege of innety days for the account of one of their customers, the fact remains that some one received 1½ per cent, or more for the privilege of timety days ago, as privileges of that character commanded from 1½ to 2 per cent, at that time, and that the obligation was discharged by withdrawing gold from the Sub-Treasury. The reputation of F. S. Smithers & Co. is such that the Street generally believes that they were simply acting as brokers in the entire transaction.

a brokers in the entire transaction.

As the Chase National Bank has repeatedly As the Chase National Hank has repeatedly contributed large amounts of gold to the Treasury whenever it was desirable to do so to replenish the Treasury's gold balance, and has constantly declined to withdraw gold from the Sub-Treasury when asked to do so by some of its customers. President Cannon said that he thought it due to the bank to make public the facts of the transaction, that the policy of the bank might not be misconstrued nor its position relevantersteed.

WATSON'S LETTER MAILED.

His Acceptance of the Populist Nominatio

Sent to Chleago.

THOMSON, Ga., Oct. 15 .- Thomas E. Watson has mailed his letter of acceptance of the Popuist nomination for Vice-President to National Chairman Marion Butler at Chicago. Senator Butler is expected here to-night, and he will not get the original letter until he returns to Chi-cago. Mr. Watson has not given out the concago. Mr. Watson has not given out the con-tents of his letter.

Mr. Watson's throat is improving. Dr. Rich-ardson, his physician, says that there is abso-lately nothing the matter with Mr. Watson ex-cept a trouble local to his throat, and that it will be well in a few day. The Doctor says Mr. Watson must not make any more speeches

Will be well in a lew day. The bosons will be well in a lew day.

Mr. Watson must not make any more speeches for some time to come.

Topera. Kan., Oct. 15.—Thomas E. Watson will not come to Kansas. He sent this telegram to Abe Steinberger this afternoon:

"Ulcerated throat will prevent my keening appointment. I greatly regret this. The Middle of the Road Populists have my sympathy and admiration. They have been sold out, and their party made a foot mat for the Democratic politicians to wipe their feet on under the hypocritical pretence of patriotism.

"The fusionists have abandoned principle and gone into a mad scramble at the pie counter. If firyan is defeated it will be the tault of the traders in his party and ours who have ignored the St. Louis compromise and tried to force the Populists to vote for Sewall, the bondholder, the national banker, corporation plutocrat, and "gold clause" millionaire."

The committee will make an effort to bring the committee t 'gold clause' millionaire."
The committee will make an effort to bring
Watson to Kansas during the last week of the

HANNA'S CLOSING ORDERS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 .- Steps were taken to-day to

hustle to make it 101,000, and so on.

of his party year after year?

more. Keep moving." So Hanna and all his lieutenants, Henry C.

Something has been said in these despatches about the "leaks" at Popocratic national headquarters, and the fact that the Republican national campaigners are made almost instantly aware of the most secret plans of the Bryanities. There is nothing particularly strange in that. When Bryan speakers hunt up Republican national campaigners at night, tell of their disgust over the management of the Popocratic campaign, declare that they are ready to quit, and ask to 'be allowed to make speeches for McKinley at a slight remuneration per night, it is not so almighty strange, in the estimation of political philosophers, that Popocratic secrets leak. This is exactly what has happened Moreover, it has happened several times within the last two weeks. The Popocratic campaignmitted to-day the absolute truth of these statements. Bryan, Altgeld, Tillman, and Debs are the only well-known speakers left in the Popo-

Popocratic Chairman Jones announced this

This was said in weary tones.

who could at least boast of a training that made In reply Altgeld's critics say a few things of

Meantime the bombardment of Altgeld in

speakers' rostrum and a gun carriage for a can Illinois. On each side of the first baggage car

will be a heroic-sized picture of Grant.

wass were to-day verified. This rumor was to the effect that the ex-Postmaster-Generat had placed to his order the sum of \$102,000 to be used in making an aggressive sound-money campaign in Michigan, Ohlo, and Indiana. Mr. Dickinson himself could not be seen, but a cierk in his office, Charles B. Warren, was not guarded about giving out information. He was asked if it was true that Mr. Dickinson had sum of money, and replied at first that it was untrue. When pressed further he said:

at Iron Monntain, Mich., yesterday. He and

Bryan, which was taken as evidence that the

Chairman of the Republican National Commit-

tee is not intimidating his men to any alarming

extent. The men were paid in full for the time

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower of New York spoke

last night at Anderson, Ind., to an audience composed of factory workers, manufacturers.

farmers, and business men. The Popocratic headquarters and speaking auditorium is di-

ectly over the hall in which Mr. Flower spoke

No speech was booked for the night by the sil-

verites, but the hoodlum element got together,

and 400 or 500 of them got into the hall. Local

speakers addressed them. They jumped up and

down on the floor and made such a noise that it

was impossible for the people on the lower floor

to hear what Gov. Flower said. The police

were called and quieted the uproar. Mr. Flower

will be in Indiana the rest of the week. He will

FUSION IN WATSON'S OWN STATE.

Georgia Populists Make Overtures to the

ATLANTA, Oct. 15,-The Populists have taken

the initiative toward fusion on electors with the

Democrata here in Watson's own State. The

Populist State Committee gave out to-night as

one of the results of their all-day meeting a

series of resolutions, in which they cite the

strong advocacy of fusion in other States by

Popogratic managers and incidentally refer to

the fact, as it appears from their standpoint,

that the Popocrats had agreed to withdraw

Sewall if Beyan was endorsed. They declare

that, as a test of good faith of the Popocrats to this proposition, the Populists will withdraw

seven of their electors, the Popocrats to with-

This starts the ball rolling for fusion in

Georgia. The Populists wind up their resolu-

tions with the declaration that this must be ac-

cepted within five days, and that if it is not

their committee is instructed to go ahead with

deavors to elect the Populist Congress nominees,

The tone of the letter is not altogether friendly.

but it is the opinion of Popocratic politicians in

the city to-night that the Popocrats will meet

the proposition and fusion will be accom-

in four of Georgia's Congress districts. The

fusion is to be with Republicans for the pur-

J. W. Maddox, in the Seventh, and Carter Tate

ter advising the Republicans to vote for the

Populist nominees in the State election was a

DON DICKINSON'S FUND.

He Collects 52.72,000 to Ald the Palmer and Buckner Cause.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15,-The rumors which

have been current for a week that Don M.

Dickinson had received a substantial sum of

money with which to push the sound-money

ampaign during the last two weeks of the can-

are members of the present Congress.

plished.

part of the deal,

a full electoral ticket and use their utmost en-

draw six and to make a fusion ticket.

then come to Chicago.

"It is untrue that any money has been sent to Mr. Dickinson. He simply went for that amount

It has long been known that the silver Democrats had saved their money for the last two weeks of the campaign, on the theory that the sound-money Democrats had nothing, and in the closing fortnight all that had been done for honest money could be counteracted. Now that the old-line Democracy of Michigan has more than half what it usually spends in the Presidential campaign, and that is to be expended in the last three weeks, the silverites are much

put out, and doubt the success of their cause. KENTUCKY BANKERS AROUSED They Resent the Insults and Slanders of

Bliverite Campaigners.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 15 .- At the closng session of the Bankers' Association here to-day a breeze was raised by the decof some of the members that they did not propose to submit to further insults from the silverites. It was started by B. G. Witt of Henderson, who read a paper on "The Banks and the People." During the discussion Mr. Witt said that the bankers of the State had sat at their desks and allowed the most scurrilous and indecent articles attacking them to appear in their local papers. He thought the bankers should take up the fight and not allow themselves to be so outrageously slandered. He spoke of the silver meeting on Tuesday night, where a "mountebank" stood on the stage and denounced the

bankers as thieves and thugs. No denial had been published. "I don't suppose," said Mr. Witt, "that there a acountry paper in the State that has not published a lie against the bankers, and they have not taken a step to defend themselves. For my-

self I do not propose to stand such abuse."

J. W. Gaines of Lawrenceburg said that the bankers of his city were making the greates fight they ever made, at present. They were upholding their side of the question, and he heved that before the election the good fight would be won. Mr. Thompson of Paducah said that a fight was being made in his region, but the gold men were undoubtedly being browbeaten.

GEORGIA PALMER LEADER QUITS Col. Withinson on the Electoral Ticket Decides to Vote for McKintey.

VALDOSTA, Ga., Oct. 15.-Col. J. M. Wilkin son, who was one of the originators of the Palmer and Buckner campaign in Georgia and who was chosen elector for the Eleventh Congress district on that ticket, has written the Chairman of the State Committee tendering his resignation as elector.
"I am convinced," he writes, "that every sound-money man should vote directly with the

activocates regardless of party lines are concentrating their forces. He says that he has always been in favor of a reasonable protective fariff and declares that he shall vote his convictions and cast his ballot for McKinley. The Treasury Deficit. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The first half of Oc-

party advocating sound money with its pros

pects of success." He points out that the silver

ober shows a deficit of \$5,739,873, and for the he other injuries. It took ours to reach the verdict. fiscal year to date of \$30,394,009. The total receipts for the fiscal year to date have been \$91,575,670, and the expenditures have aggregated \$122,509,670. The receipts for the month of October to date have been \$12,400,-120 and the expenditures \$18,140,000.

That's the ticket that awears by Riker's Expectorant as the heat remedy on the planet for Hourseness or any kin tof a Cough or Cold.—Adv.